

## FARM AND GARDEN.

## Thorough and Frequent Cultivation.

The advantages of thorough and frequent cultivation are apparent under all circumstances. In dry weather the fine, loose soil makes a non-conducting covering which preserves the subsoil moist and prevents injury to the plants; in wet weather it absorbs and holds the rain which would otherwise run off without doing all the good it might. Two or three inches of fine, pulverized soil is a mulch, and, holding a large quantity of air among its particles, cools the lower soil and prevents excessive evaporation. When a rain comes, then is the time to run the cultivator through the crops and loosen the crust which is apt to form the first hot day afterward. In a dry time the evaporation from the soil is prevented by frequent stirring of the surface and the fine porous layer at every change from hot to cool and from cool to hot again has currents of air passing in and out as the expansion and contraction alternates, with the more decaying vegetable matter in the soil, the more moisture is absorbed from the night dews and the more oxidation and vitrification goes on as this moisture and heat are absorbed by the porous surface. Never mind how clean and clear of weeds the soil may be; killing weeds is only a side issue in the work of summer cultivation of crops.—*New York Times.*

## Poultry Hints.

Confine the old hen in a coop placed near the garden, and see what havoc the chicks will make among the insects.

Work quietly and gently among your fowls. Never allow them to become frightened. Never allow a strange dog on the place.

Charcoal has an important cleaning influence on the fowl's system, and is especially valuable when fed to the laying hens during the winter season.

Dampness is fatal to young turkeys, and causes greater loss than anything else. The essentials to success are nitrogenous food, warmth, dryness and frequent feeding.

It is not so much the little red mites in the hen-house that do the damage to poultry as it is the large gray body-lice, which work on the heads and necks. Look closely for them, as they do not leave the body of the fowls. The sleepy disease in chicks, drooping spirits in the hens and failure to lay, though well fed and in apparent health, may be traced to the large lice on hens.

Ducklings grow faster than chicks, and with proper care are ready for market at the age of from eight to ten weeks. The eggs hatch well, requiring no turning, and are thirty-one days in hatching. They require much the same food as chicks, but require more meat, as their nature demands fresh and raw articles mostly. They do not require water until they are well feathered, except for drinking, nor must they even get wet.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

## Fighting Poultry Vermin in Summer

Frequently the most difficult work of the poultryman is that of ridding the premises of vermin. Most persons do not become aware of the presence of vermin until the little red mites are seen in myriads. These can easily be destroyed by using proper methods. The great scourge of poultry is not the mites, but the large body-lice that hides at the base of the feathers, on the head and neck. As they are only found there on the fowls, an examination of the quarters does not reveal them, when they may be busy at work on the birds. When the hens seem to droop without apparent cause, the chances are that a close examination on their heads and necks will reveal swarms of these lice. Little chicks, especially those that feather very rapidly, such as Dorkings, Games, and Leghorns, will soon succumb to large lice, and often the cause will be ascribed to something else.

To prevent lice on fowls, the best thing is the dust-bath, which must consist of fine dry clay or coal ashes. If the quarters are kept clean, the hens will prevent the attacks of lice by dusting, but when once the lice put in an appearance, the poultryman is compelled to take active measures, as the lice must be fought until not a single one remains. Kerosene must not be used on the bodies of the hens, as it will sometimes kill them. For the large body lice, first grease the heads, necks, and vents with a mixture made by adding a teaspoonful of crude petroleum to every gill of lard. Use it warm, so it will spread well. Then dust the hens well with California or Persian Insect Powder. Repeat this every third day, and dust every portion of the body, but do not grease the body—only the head, neck and vent.—*American Agriculturist.*

## Peach Trees and Peaches.

In a special report made by J. M. White to the New Jersey State experiment station are given in detail investigations concerning peach yellows and the treatment of the trees in New Jersey by some of the more prominent growers. Numbered with those who related their experiences for this report is Dr. Henry Race, of Pittstown, Hunterdon County, who has used potash salt and bone for the last six years. He has found that when trees bear an excessively large crop they are liable to an unhealthy appearance. The leaves turn yellow, small reddish shoots start up from the large branches near the trunk, and the wood soon becomes of a dark brownish color. Whether these symptoms represent the specific disease called the "yellows" or not, Dr. Race does not pretend to say, but claims that muriate of potash and superphosphate of lime, applied as soon as the crop is gathered, in the quantity of four hundred or five hundred pounds to the acre, with good cultivation and pruning, will prevent this premature decay or arrest it if just commenced. If the fertilizer is withheld till the wood

has become dark brown, its application may improve the appearance of the tree, but it will never be healthy and vigorous again.

T. E. Hunt, of Greenwich, considers it of great importance that only healthy trees be set out and also that the orchard be well cultivated and cleared of briars. He works his orchard until July, ploughing it once and then doing the work with a wheel or Acme harrow. He fertilizes with muriate of potash and bone, using two hundred pounds of potash and three hundred pounds of bone to the acre. This orchard occupies ten acres and the majority of the trees are in good condition.

Isaac M. Smally, of Roadstown, has been using kainit and bone for five years with satisfactory results. He has 3,500 trees set on corn ground, and he crops among his trees with corn the first two years, practicing clean cultivation and removing all briars whenever these appear. He fertilizes with kainit and bone, using three hundred pounds of each per acre, applied in early spring, and has no yellows.

Wm. Redmond, of Jamesburg, has 10,000 trees from two to fourteen years old and in healthy condition. Peaches from the old trees took the first premium at the Monmouth Fair last season. Mr. Redmond fertilizes with yard manure and all the ashes he can procure and practices thorough cultivation, believing good cultivation equal to manure. He carefully selects his buds from healthy trees in order to secure healthy stock to begin with, which he considers of the utmost importance. His soil varies, some being sandy and gravelly and some clay loam, but all well drained and rolling, with a clay sub-soil.

Messrs. Culver and Blew, South River, have 4,000 trees, many of which are thirteen years old, on sandy, gravelly loam, with clay sub-soil and rolling surface. They have fertilized with bone and lime. Their practice is to sow buckwheat in their orchards the first two years, and afterward to cultivate without any crop, ploughing very shallow twice in the season. Their orchards have produced fine fruit, being fairly remunerative, and the majority of the trees are now in very good condition.

From the experience and practice of the most successful peach-growers, Mr. White closes his report with the following conclusions, viz.: That for successful peach culture the soil must be adapted to the development of the tree and fruit, properly located and drained. Then acting upon the principle that it is better to prevent than to cure disease, perfectly healthy trees should be selected for planting, and after being planted they should be thoroughly cultivated, judiciously pruned and well nourished with the proper amount of food best suited to their healthy growth and productiveness.—*New York World.*

## Farm and Garden Notes.

As a rule, the best quality and the best yield go hand in hand.

Employ extra help for the kitchen as well as the field during harvest.

Poultry thrives in orchards and do the orchards much good, for they kill many insects.

The Crown Prince of Germany sells 1,000 quarts of milk daily from his dairy farm near Berlin.

Cultivation should be more and more shallow as corn increases in size, says an Ohio Experiment Station report.

The swine breeders of Iowa have come to look upon white clover as an excellent summer pasturage for hogs.

Most farmers can keep a few hives of bees to advantage. Honey, like fruit, should be found on the farmer's table.

The Farmers' Club Journal says: "The rock which wrecks many a breeder of swine is a desire to breed too young."

Keep the hoe moving; it will not only kill the weeds, but render the soil mellow, and thus promote rapid growth to the crops.

Prof. Morrow says: "Cut hay green. Nearly all grasses lose value as they become fully matured, some become comparatively worthless."

When the mere fact of a dam being a registered animal makes a difference of \$200 to \$500 in her progeny, it is the height of folly to raise scrub stock.

When working your corn when the ground is dry, do most of the work in the early part of the day and dress the rows near the stalks, removing clods.

An exchange says churning should never go any further than to bring the butter and leave it in granular form. Butter should be worked but little, and the only office of that little is to liberate the brine.

When your horse shies at anything, make him acquainted with it; let him smell it, touch it with his sensitive upper lip and look closely at it. Continue the lesson and you will cure your horse of all nervousness.

All stock—particularly work horses—should have frequently small drinks of cool, pure water. They require salt at least once a week. If kept in the stable, so as to be "handy" for use, the salt should never be left uncovered.

A man who raised 300,000 cabbages last year kept the flea beetles away. He poured a gallon of spirits of turpentine into a barrel of land plaster, and when the plaster was dampened through he spread it broadcast over his cabbage patch, applying it when the cabbage was dry.

Horses at hard work need special care, both in food and general treatment. They cannot do hard work on grass alone and should have a proper ration of oats. An occasional washing, in addition to currying and brushing, will help keep the coat in good order. Use a cotton sheet to keep off flies. Water frequently and they will not drink to excess. Clean and sweet stables promote the health of the animals.



## INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

## NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clock of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as in several hundred miles of distance. So, also, in medicine, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regarding the nature of the disease, its signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner right in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

## MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

## SIGNS OF DISEASE.

## OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

## NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisis, giving new treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

## DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstruction of the Gallbladder, Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the cases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is accordingly directed to the wrong organ, which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

## KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosed, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by sufferers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the exact nature of the disease, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

## CAUTION.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has reached (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopic examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do positive injury in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopic examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

## WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in the most important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

## BLADDER DISEASES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success in curing, are fully treated in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

## STRICTURE.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULE.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulae, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

## NERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity. Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated

pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

## DISEASES OF WOMEN.

We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases and we feel confident that we have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians has the benefit of a full Council, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

## RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.

HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULE, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for illustrated Treatise.

## DELICATE DISEASES.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital loss, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons of our State, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

## WE OFFER NO APOLOGY.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good, and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Most of these cases can be treated when at a distance just as well as if here in person.

A Complete Treatise (136 pages) on these diseases sent sealed, in plain envelope, secure from observation, on receipt of only ten cents, in stamps, for postage.

## SURGICAL PRACTICE.

Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists remove cataracts from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also strangle cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistula, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

## ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Although we have in the preceding paragraphs made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention was given by the specialists of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,  
663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.